REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,114.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
	In Advance.		*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
	In Advance.		*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Single Copy..... 4 As.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at four present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) have made a Reduction of nearly 30 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant Return Tickets, available for 6 Months, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Bexer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		February 1875
Leaves Bombay	6	Leaves Colombo	15
„ Beitalpatney	7	„ Negapatam	19
„ Vingorla	7	„ Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	8	„ Sandrea	21
„ Mangalore	9	„ Masulipatam	22
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Visagapatam	24
„ Calicut	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Cochin	12	„ False Point	26
„ Allepey	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
„ Tuticorin	14		

Cargo for Bussorah and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Achieen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Rotterdam Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	3
„ Gwadur	17	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	19	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	14
„ Bahrein	24	„ Gwadur	16
„ Bushire	25	„ Kurrachee	18
„ Fao	27	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dunay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 9th February, at 4 P.M., from Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnai	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,02 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows:

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
2nd „	£30
1st „ Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,

Bombay, 12th January 1875. Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fcs.	
HINDOSTAN...N. Rosbell	3113	660		8th—Suez, &c.
TANJORE ...E. J. Baker...	2245	400		15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI ...G. F. Cates....	2421	270		22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600		1st—Southampton.
VENETIA ...W. C. Augerts..	2726	450		8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ...N. Stewart	3478	500		15th—Southampton.
PERSIAN ...A. H. Johnson.	2989	400		22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN... ...J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600		29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA..... E. Cristian...	2 68	500		5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES ....D. Reynoldson	2284	450		12th—Southampton.
DELHI..... G. Lee.....	2178	400		19th—Suez, &c.
POONA	2152	600		26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Tomkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 30th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PROPONTIS, 2,083 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (wi hout Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 250; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA flies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

3 Handsome Chino-chiltographics in gilt frames.

Few articles of Office Furniture such as Writing Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, Sideboards, Round Tables, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 D uble-seated Phaeton.
1 Ship ram.
1 Grey Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on a count and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Savoychund, the following valuable Necklaces.

No. 139	One Necklace containing 102 Pearls		
140	One ditto ditto	115 Pearls	
138	One ditto ditto	99 Pearls	

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built Sociable, a pair of handsome Black Carriage Horses, Child's Pony, Milch Buffaloe and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, by reason of leaving the country, &c., the property of W. J. Crockett, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade consisting of English Mahogany, Rosewood, and elegantly Carved Black oak Furniture, splendid Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, Tucker's hand-some plated 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Garand ies, first-rate Iron Safes, Hiking tools and others, best Plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, magnificent Slate Billiard, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, first-class Carriages, sets of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the valuable Stock in-trade &c., belonging to Mr. Somjee Parpia.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 6 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 6th February 1875.

BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fruze Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Vijoo Boorgonath.

43 logs Teak Squares 1 x ship Lloyds.
Also, immediately after in the same place.
61 first class Teak Squares ex Statelic.
29 „ „ No. 2. do. do.
The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:
10 bales Grey Shirtings.
15 cases white grou d Prints.
10 „ single border Mador Gugra, 24 yards.
4 „ Oxford shirtings.
5 „ white Sundries.
An invoice of American clocks, Gothic, Gothic Alarm, Tudor and Tudor Alarm.
By order of Hajee Abdoola Esmael & Co., on account and at the risk of Cumma Ramji & Co.—
2 Cases Mace.
At a godown in Church lane below Messrs. Dallas, Lynch & Tobin's Office, on account and at the risk of Hurridass Coovarjee, ex s.s. Lombardy.
R. L. } 176 kegs red lead, each 1 cwt.
S. }
On account and at the risk of T. obidass Khimjee, ex s.s. Lombardy.
R. L. } 190. kegs red lead, each 1 cwt.
S. }

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

On TUESDAY the 9th February, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Devidass Velljee.

7 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539 and 540.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GENUINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY the 14th instant, at 1-30 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. the property of Major-General MacGowan, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated table and chamber candle-sticks, curry dishes, tea set, plated spoons and forks, ivory handle knives and forks, a set of camp and round dining tables, sideboard dining room chairs, writing table, light chairs, lady's work chairs, bookcase, teapoys, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, work frame, oakwood harmonium by C. Reffi Horacer Stuttgaart with 5 octaves and 3 stops, carpets, pictures, iron painted bedsteads, p ycee, dressing and washhand tables, china matting, coir mats, vases, folding and lon g arm chairs, dispense cupboard, copper cooking utensils, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built open carriage with German shutters by J. Burton.
1 Miniature Brougham by Peter & Sons
1 Cape Horse.
Sets of Single and Double Harnesses.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale, and catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1875.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London. L. S."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION

will open in the hall of the above Institute TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY the 6th February, a GRAND SPECIAL EXHIBITION will be given for NATIVE LADIES. Gentlemen not admitted without a lady. Admission Rs. 2 and 1. Doors open at 7-30, commences at 8, for this occasion only.

Children, half price.

During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of WORKS OF ART IN GLASS will be made in the presence AND DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY BY LOT TO THE AUDIENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO STEAM ENGINES, MADE ENTIRELY OF GLASS, one high and the other low pressure, will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c., the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

On each Evening a beautiful collection of rough Diamonds will be exhibited.

To be obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.

W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.

This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.

VINAY & Co.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 9th, a BAZAAR will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. each day when a large quantity of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and LADIES FANCY WORK, will be exhibited for SALE. The proceeds will be given for the promotion of Native Female Education.

All interested in this cause are invited to attend.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the house of the Revd. T. K. Wratherhead, Girgaum, on MONDAY, the 8th February, at 8 P.M.

The attendance of all friends of the Mission is invited.

G. W. OLDHAM, Captain, R.E.,
Secretary.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lubbocks British Wild Flowers in Relation to Insects	Rs. 3 0
The Bishop of Bombay's recent charge	0 8
Anthropological Notes and Queries	3 4
Nature, Vol. 10	4 12
Braithwaites Retrospect, July to December 1874	3 12
Owen's Debateable Land. *Second edition*	4 12
Timb's English Eccentrics and Eccentricities	4 12
Cavendish on Round Games at Cards	1 0
London Society, Vol. 26	6 12
Pharmacographia—a History of Drugs	11 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, January	2 4
Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, 2 Vols	21 0
Whitney's Oriental Linguist	2 8
Mill's Essays	6 12
Waring's Bazaar Medicines	2 8
Carpenter on the Microscope, *New edition*	9 8
Slack's Manual of Skirmishing	0 12
Mason's Three Devils—Milton's, Luthers' and Goethe's	3 4
Little Folks' Picture Gallery	3 4
Costumes—from the Journal des Demoiselles	8 12
More Puninna	3 12
The Harbour Bar. 2 vols. A Novel	13 4
Milton on Milton's plates. Morocco	29 0
Chapman's Minor Poems	3 12
Charles Lamb's Complete Works	4 12
Livingstone's Last Journal, 2 Vols	17 8
Govind Samanta or the History of a Bengal Ryot, by Rev. Lal Behari Day, 2 Vols	16 4
Spencer's Therapeutic Means for the Relief of Pains	5 8
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9 8
Mason's Edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 2 Vols	6 0
Sedgwick's Methods of Ethics	8 12
Nous Autres par J. Girardin	2 0
Forsyth's Highlands of Central India, cheaper edition	6 12
The Lady's Every-day Book by Author of "Enquire Within"	1 8
Hore's Day in Rome, 2 Vols.	15 0
Brook's Sermons, 2nd Series	4 4
Sunday at Home, Volume 1874	4 8
Leisure Hour, Volume 1874	4 8
MacGregor's Cruises of the Rob Roy	4 12
Barton's Bengal from the Earliest Times	3 4
Tyrwhitt's Our Sketching Club—Letters and Studies on Landscape Art	4 12
Small's Translation of the Tota Kahani	5 0
Buchanan's Forces which carry on the Circulation of the Blood	3 4
Sarah Coleridge's Memorial	4 12
Schiller's Essays	2 4
Skeat's Selections from Chaucer. "Clarendon Press"	3 0
Bastian's Origin of Life	4 4
Sir C. Staveley's Outpost and Patrol Duty	1 0
Physical Works of L. E. L. New edition	3 4
Schmidt's Doctrine of Descent and Darwinism	3 8
Horton's Diseases of Tropical Climates and their Treatment	7 12
Hartwig's Aerial World	13 4
Leonie, and Within Iron Walls—Stories of the Franco-German War	4 0
Monsters of the Deep—Curiosities of Ocean Life	2 4
Maetzner's English Grammar, 3 vols	22 8
Spottiswood's Polarization of Light	2 4
Rhoda; by Georgiana Craik	4 12
Malcolm; by G. Macdonald. 3 vols	20 0
Proctor's Transit of Venus	5 8
Murchison on Functional Derangement of the Liver	3 4
The Turner Gallery, Sixty Engravings, Folio half morocco	125 0
Blueboard's Keys, by Miss Thackeray	6 12
Masson's Life of Chatterton	4 12
My Mother and I, by Author of John Halifax	3 4
Popular Science Review, Vol. 13	7 8
Dicken's Tale of Two Cities, Household Edition	2 4
Boutell's English Heraldry	2 4
Fleming and French Pictures. Twenty Etchings with Notes by T. G. Stephens, 4to cloth, gilt	17 8
Karr's Tour Round my Garden	4 12
Jardine's Elements of Psychology of Cognition	4 12
Pindar's Odes, Translated by Myers	3 4
Goethe's Poems by Bowring	2 4
Dr. Ox's Experiment, by Jules Verne	4 12
Etty's Pictures. 13 Engravings. 4to	13 4
Percy Fitzgerald's Romance of the English Stage, 2 Vols	15 0
Western Wanderings.—Travels in America	9 8
Fair Lusitania—Travels in Portugal, by Lady Jackson	13 4
Holland House. Cheaper Edition	10 0
River Legends, by Knatchball Hugessen	4 12
Joan Merrywether and other Tales, by Katherine Saunders	3 12
The Boy Slave in Bokhara, by David Ker	3 4
Misunderstood. New edition	3 2
Over Turf and Stubble. Cheaper edition	3 0
Under the Lilies and Roses	3 12
Two Years in East Africa; by E. Jouveaux	2 4
Butler's Lectures on History of Ancient Philosophy	7 8
How to build a House; by Violet le Duc	7 8
Kitchener's A Year's Botany	3 4
The Draughtsman's Hand Book of Map and Plan Drawing. Colored Illustrations	9 8
Cave Hunting, Researches on the Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe	13 4
Fisk's Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, 2 Vols	15 12
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated and Applied	6 12
Anderson on Eczema	4 12
Orby Shipley's Lent Lectures on the Seven Deadly Sins	4 12
Mitford's Tales of Old Japan	3 12
Gossip's Chess Player's Manual	6 12
Firminger's Gardening for India, New Edition	10 0
Marey's Animal Mechanism, Terestrial and Aerial Locomotion	3 4
Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a Country Life, Illustrated	6 12
Mangin's Earth and Its Treasures	2 4
Orby Shipley's Studies in Modern Problems, 2nd Series	3 4
Mivart on the Common Frog	2 4
Nayler on Diseases of the Skin	7 12
Strivings for the Faith	3 4
Littre's French Dictionary. 4 vols. 4to	75 0
Those Holy Fields,—Palestine Illustrated by Pen and Pencil	5 0
Barrett's Management of Infancy and Childhood	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—A match will be played THIS AFTERNOON. Members are requested to meet at the Club Tent, at 2-30 punctually.

MR JOHN GREEN, the *only* practical SAILMAKER in Bombay. Address "A. I.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand PALKEE very light, and strong. Price Rs. 45. Apply to the Godown-keeper, GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FOR SALE, a Handsome DECCAN PONY, quiet, and good-tempered. Apply E. W. MOULTRIE. Bank of Bengal.

LOST, a black leather PORTMANTEAU, marked "T. L. W." It was sent ashore from the "Khiva," S.S., in the steamer taking the passengers to Mazagon. The finder is requested to communicate with FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of BRANDY:—

Hennessy and Martell One Star	Rs. 23 0 per dozen
Denis Mounie and Co	„ 22-8 „
Exshaw, No. 1	„ 30-4 „

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit,

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

*	One Star	Rs. 20-12 per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22- 0 „ „
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 22- 8 „ case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of ½ dozen each.	„ 24- 8 „ „
**	Two Stars	„ 23-12 „ dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 27- 0 „ „
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0 „ „

The above quotations are subject to 5 per cent. discount for cash payment.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SOLE AGENTS.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh Supply of PARIS GLOVES:—

Ladies' Gloves..... Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4
Gentlemen's Gloves..... „ 2-4 and „ 2-8

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
From 2 Annas to Rs. 4 each.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL").

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., In great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, or set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisite'y carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, Black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutants Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., & c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY, Manufacturers of PURE DISSOLVED BONES, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, and Special Manures of high quality for TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c. ALSO GARDEN MANURES, to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH FEBRUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S closing telegram showed a decidedly stronger feeling in the Liverpool Cotton market, not so much in spot cotton which was unchanged except for an advance of 1d, in G. F. Ginned Broach, but arrivals were evidently stronger, G. F. Comrawuttee February March shipments via Cape being 1/16d. higher, while Ginned Broach, so far as can be gathered from a somewhat confused list of quotations, was apparently ¼d. per lb. higher. In all probability these prices, however, were derived from operations on the first samples of the new crop and are not therefore an indication of a general advance in rates. This morning's market opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 6,000, futures in New York ¼ cent per lb. higher.

The American figures are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Thursday's receipts	16,000	15,000	14,000
„ Exports to U. K.	5,000	11,000	5,000
Six days' receipts...	85,000	125,000	100,000
„ Exports to U. K.	45,000	58,000	48,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,509,000	2,674,000	2,362,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	1,021,000	933,000	889,000

The Coffee Market was reported steady at a decline of 6d. per cwt. Seeds and oil unaltered. The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £2 per ton in Tile Copper, other things being unchanged.

Reuter's quotations make an advance of ¼ per cent. all round in Rupee Paper.

Yesterday's Bank of England return is of a most unfavourable character and taking into account that since it was made up a further withdrawal of £418,000 has been made for France, it is a matter of surprise that no change has been made in the rate of discount. There can be no doubt apparently that an advance of at least one per cent was generally expected, and unless there is something in the background, of which we on this side, have not been advised, it must still be regarded as a probability. The position of the reserve would in a general way jus ify a 5 per cent rate and discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills being quoted at 3⅞ to 4 per cent. shows that an advance is looked for in the open market. It is to be presumed however that the Directors have strong grounds for declining to make any change under the circumstances and looking to the fact of Consols having recovered again this morning to 92¾ it is possible that the pressure may be looked upon as only temporary. French Rentes still stand at 101¼ and Bar Silver at 57½ per oz.

STERLING Exchange has been firmer to-day with an advance of 1/32 in Bank Bills and Documents, but Credits are still negotiable at yesterday's figures. There are perhaps rather more bills offering but otherwise there is nothing to account for the additional firmness. On the contrary, the fact of no change having been made in the Bank of England rate, and the further remittance of Silver to the extent of £16,000 by to-day's Southampton steamer ought to have had an opposite tendency. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	...1s. 10 5/32 to 1s. 10 6/32	per Rupee.
Do. 6 month's' sight	...1s. 10 19/32 to ¾	„
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 10 9/16	„
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 10 ½	„

On Calcutta there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at previous quotations.

SHARES are unaltered in every way the market showing a perfect absence of animation.

COTTON opened with a strong upward tendency and for Ginned Broach and Omrawuttee an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per Candy was at first asked but later in the day a quieter tendency supervened and at the close Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 of an advance is the most that can be quoted. The Receipts yesterday were 8,711 bales making 33,724 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS for ready Cotton are again weaker and £2-2-6 to £2-3-9 has been the current quotation, but forward loading is steadily supported although shippers refrain from making engagements. Sailing ships are steady at unchanged rates.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every way the demand continuing slow and dealers indisposed to operate unless at a concession from sellers prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	10
75,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40
25,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	723½
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
				Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	175
40,000	281	all	Nil	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	National Bank of India.	116
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
300	2 0,0	1,400	50 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee..	773
100	80	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	6.0
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mill's Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	2.0p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bellasy	665 ex.
6	5	all	90p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,00	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,400
200	5 0	all	50 p.	Do New	550
1,810	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	575
400	1,000	all	12½p.	Carnac Company	700
250	250	all	...	Chowadia Press Co.....	1,100
600	1,000	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3 500
800	5	all	Nil	Dadiba P. & G. Co.....	270
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
250	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,500
272	1,000	1,000	18 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	780
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Fremel Press Co	435
1150	...	1,10	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
2125	400	25	90 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	425
600	1,000	800	...	Natal Press Mauat Co..L.	1,550
120	100	1,50	600 p.	Rietzel Wales Press.....	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	50	75	125 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	4 5
200	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	125

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1 600
600	2,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,10
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2.00
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,285
1,000	150	170	10*	Broach Mills	225
900	1,000	700	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,800	2,000	all	100p.	Oburnee or Spinning ...	1,200
1,500	1,25	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,175
1 400	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,325
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,160
750	1,000	all	115p.	Jeewraj Baboo Mills	1,245
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,0.0
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,280
2,000	1,000	all	200p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
4,000	425	all	65%	Neutal	785
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spining	440
750	1,000	1,000	200p.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,850
990	1,000	250	31p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	440

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,200
6,000	1 400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	281

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£10	8 10 0	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243 ex
.....	£20	3 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 5 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£9	2 13 3	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	...	B. B. & C. I. Railway C	1,110
.....	£18	9 9 10	do	Do. New £18 Shares ..	221

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,000	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	12p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	250	12p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,400	200	110	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	8
1,200	500	all	7 p.c.	Ormsher & Co	380
.....	250	all	10 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	25	191	...	Bank o' China 1
.....	...	.....	...	East India Bank 1
.....	25	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 30th January 1875.

Open, 1,271½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	91,365 12 0
Merchandize	4,38,807 0 0
Electric Telegraph	829 0 0
Earth Trans	615 0 0
Total Rs.....	5,31,357 12 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,265½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	4,90,462 0 4
Increase Rs.....	40,895 11 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, 1,376 tons, Captain W. H. Metcalf, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP KINFAUNS, 1,208 tons, Captain J. H. Vanstone, will full to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,719 bales cotton, 900 cwts linseed, 325 cwts, noir yarn, and 1,681½ cwts gall.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's s. s. JUNO, 1,232 tons, Captain Sturdi, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and Mr. J. T. Eggert, as passenger for Odessa.

THE SHIP DIADEM, Captain Harrison, sailed from Bombay on the 22nd January, she grounded on the Indus Banks, but got off and proceeded, and arrived at her destination—Kurrachee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. Nailer sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Muscat,—Mr. J. A. Cowan. For Kurrachee—Mr. D. Silva, servant and boy. For different ports.—Thirty deck passengers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co'S STEAM SHIP KRIVA, 1,506 tons, Commander C. Perrins, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from London (2nd January) brought H. M.'s Overland Mails, passengers and the following cargo :—13 cases medicine, 3446 packages cotton piece-goods, 2 cases false pearls, 71 packages ivory, 2 packages mother of pearl shells, 10 packages bysabole, 11 packages aloes, 17 cases stationary, 16 cases books, 1 box gold sovereigns ; 176 packages silver, 32 cases mine, 10 cases furniture, 253 cases stores, 514 bales twist, 74 packages provisions, 5 cases hides, 12 cases boots, 32 cases candles, 8 cases perfumery, 13 cases soap, 1,224 packages beer, 2,178 packages iron, 223 casks copper, 6 boxes specie, 5 cases beads, 22 cases umbrellas, 10 barrels salsmoniac, 18 cases cochinal, 3,732 bundles iron hoops, 224 kegs red lead, 50 cases gin, 117 cases rods, 20 cases champagne, and many other packages for transhipment to different ports.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Raffaele (s).....	Nacoda	Surat & Gogo.
	Burmah	Nicolson	Rangoon.
	Juno (s).....	Sturdi	Trieste &c.
	Euphrates (s).....	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Becherdass Ambaidass, Metcalf, to Rangoon.
Ship Kingston, Vanstone, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Palm, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
1	Accrington	Christie	Liverpool, Oct 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
1	Merchantman.....	.....	.....
	City of Manchester.	.....	.....
	Senator	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
1	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.
	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Elgin (s)	.....	Trincomalie.
	Atholl (s).....	.....	London.
	Mirzapore (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
2	Euryanome.....	.....	Akyab.
	D. of Devonshire ...	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bernard s, 200 cases stout, Munchenjee & Eduljee Bomanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 19 barrels brimstone, Jeomedjee Edu'jee.
Ava s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevielle & Co.
Goa s, 2 hhds claret and 1 case corks, Rogers & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Hindostan s, 4 cases saffron, Framjee D Wadia & Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bindostan s, 3 cases dyes, Nagordass Motichund.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno r, 1 case dye, Dulputram Gocu'dass.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 2 cases sardines, 1 c se pickles, 2 cases vinegar, 4 cases olive oil and 1 case soap, A Kunkler & Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bulwark, 565 cwts myrabollams and 156 cwts nagger seed, Row chund Manucchund.
Stuart Hathorn, 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 111 bales cotton, D. G. Hussen Sons & Co.
Silver Donard, 1,750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Clydesdale, 2,925 cwt s coir yarn, Talub Arbee ; 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 200 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Hattow ; 82 cwts myrabollams, Nuccum Jaitha ; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria ; 76 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 91 bales cotton, C Loya ; 20 bales cotton, V Goculjee ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 131 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 2 0 bales cotton Rivel, Cassels & Co ; 150 bales cotton, A Yessjee ; 88 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co ; 52 cwts auxnomics, N Jaitha.
Atalanta s, 40 bales cotton, M Goculdass ; 65 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 87 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee & Co ; 80 bales cotton, G Henjee & Co ; 84 cwts dry ginger, J Jamsetjeewan.
Eri King s, 690 cwts wet hides, Stearn, Hobart & Co ; 49¾ cwts hemp, and 515 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ball Brothers ; 303 cwts coir yarn, Sonderdass Mooljee.
Pekoe s, 200 tales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Tiara s, 250 cwts bones, H N Mahamed ; 61 bales cotton, C Loya ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, C Moorjee & Co.
Aristocrat s, 569 cwts hemp, N Soonderjee ; 125 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 20 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 426 cwts wet hides, A Moosa.
Border Chieftain s, 260 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 200 cwts jute cuds, 10 cwts dry rose flowers, and 481 cwts myrobolams, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 253 cwts hemp, D Purmanund.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 750 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co.
Janet Court, 5 0 bales cotton, Viney & Co.
Zealot s, 100 cwts rape seed, Rolli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co ; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Bernard s, 500 bales cotton, Viney & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Redostan s, 125 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ferdinand, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 6 cw's coral, V Ramjee ; 50 bales twist, E Noordin & Co, 95 bales cotton, G Hesam ; 12 chests opium, H E Ellias ; 189 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 30 chests opium, N Kessowjee & Co ; 30 chests opium, S Dowjeeram ; 25 ches s opium, N J Abraham ; 134 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 12 chests opium, H Kingee & Co ; 15 chests opium, C Bomanjee & Co ; 14 chests opium, Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca s, 11½ chests opium, S Dowjeeram ; 25 chests opium; David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, C Bomanjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 3.

Tyndall, Major, Bengal 2nd Punjaub Infantry, from furlough from England.
Watson, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

FEBRUARY 4.

Sexton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Khundeva, and Deolalee.
Goil, Brigadier General, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Khundeva and Deolalee.
Cunliffe, Lieut Col, Bengal 29th Regt N I, to appear before a Med Board, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Campbell, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Bangalore.
Cole, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Bangalore.
Tyndall, Major, Bengal 2nd Regt N I, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Waring, Captain, Bombay Chief Inspector of Musk try, on duty to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 2.)

Mr H L Wooldridge, Dept Comsy of Forests, South Arcot, is granted privilege leave for three months, from or a ter the 16th instant.

Mr G S Fagg, Dist Engr, South Arcot, is granted two years' furlough.

Mr W S Harington, Dist Engr, Malabar, is granted twenty months' furlough to Europe.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr H P Gordon to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr Davidson on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut E W Cotter, R E, is brought on the permanent strength of the P W Dept as an Asst Engr of the second grade, with effect from the 28th Jany 1875, the date on which he was struck off Military duty. Lieut Cotter is posted to the Nellore District.

Mr H W Weinesley, Madras Civil Service, Offg Secy to the C Comr of Mysore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Maj Campbell.

Mr Lorne Augustus Campbell is confirmed in the Office of Under Secy to Govt, Revenue Department, from the date on which it was vacated by Mr Wellesley.

The under-mentioned Members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of second class on the 27th Jany 1875 :—

Messrs H S Thomas, W D Horsley, G E Sharpe, F M Kindersley, F C Carr, A MacGregor, J W Reid, W S Whitcside, and R W Barlow.

Mr D W Hankins, Head Clerk, Office of the Chief Engr for Irrigation, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 4th Feby 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr G Knight, Insptr of Police, Vizagapatam, for two Months.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Capt W H Wilton, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam District, for one month.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After
United Kingdom	Feb. 8 ... 6-30 P.M.	...	P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 5 ... 11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 5 ... 11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 6 ... 3-30 P.M.	...	No after packet
China	„ 9 ... 3-30 P.M.	...	packet
Mauritius and Reunion ...	„ 15 ... 6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 15 ... 6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MCPHERSON—February 4th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Malcolm McPherson, Esq., *Bombay Gazette*, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKWELL—COEN—At the Fort Chapel, by the Revd. C. Cook, J. Blackwell, to Miss Marian W. Coen, second daughter of E. W. Coen, Esquire, of Bhosawul.—No cards.

DEATH.

NAEGAMVALA (Railway Contractor)—Nevarbai, granddaughter of Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegamvala, and daughter-in-law to Bomanjee Dossabhoy Munshi, died at the house of her grand-father, No. 12, Malabar Hill, yesterday evening, 5 P.M., aged 14 years. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this morning at 7 A.M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—January 27th, at Peshawar, the wife of Conductor Ed. Browne, Army Commissariat Department, of a son.
FOULKES—February 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of Rev. T. Foulkes, of a son.
PEARCE—January 30th, at Agra, the wife of W. L. Pearce, Rajpootana (State) Railway, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

THE substitution of the name of Mr. P. S. Melvill for Mr Raymond West's in the Baroda Commission will be very generally regretted. We dare say Mr. Melvill, who belongs to the Bengal Civil Service and holds a judicial appointment in the Punjab, may be a man of ability and judgment; for, if he had not earned a good reputation, he certainly would not have been selected by the Government of India for the responsible office of member of the Baroda Commission. But it seems strange that, with the exception of the Secretary, Mr. Jardine, the whole Commission should be composed of men brought from other Presidencies, and that Bombay men should be excluded from taking any share in the trial of the chief native Prince of Western India. We can hardly suppose that the Government of India is so exquisitely sensitive to the breath of suspicion that it fears to put a Bombay Judge on the Commission, lest the friends of the Gaekwar should say the tribunal was not constituted of impartial men. Although the Bombay Government may hold a strong opinion about the Gaekwar's guilt, that opinion would not in any way influence a Bombay Judge; and one would naturally fancy it was desirable to have one member of the Commission who understands the characters and customs of the various races of Western India. The story runs that Mr. West was picked out, in the first instance, by the Government of India as likely to be a very useful member of the Commission, and that, owing to the absence of the Governor of Bombay in Kattywar, the local Government did not interest itself with sufficient promptitude and energy to get this suggestion carried into effect. The consequence is that suddenly the claims of a Bengal Judge to sit on the Commission have been pronounced superior to those of Mr. West—who, we must explain, did not personally seek the appointment, and is probably glad that he has not been nominated. If, therefore, Bombay has been publicly slighted in the matter, the Bombay Government has only its own negligence to thank for this fresh and most humiliating proof of the small esteem in which it is held by the Government of India.

AFTER ten years of middle-class leadership, the Liberal party has returned to its old allegiance and accepted once more as its chief the foremost representative in the House of Commons of the Whig nobility. It is a remarkable fact, that, while the Tory party has for the last hundred years been led almost invariably by a commoner, and often, as in the cases of Canning, Peel, and Disraeli, by men not belonging by birth even to the untitled aristocracy—the gentry—of England, but who had won their way to the front by the sheer force of their political genius, the party professing to be more democratic in its opinions and aims has almost always preferred to be led by a great noble. Foreign critics have often pointed to this feature of Parliamentary life as a convincing proof of the ingrained aristocratic character of English society and institutions. They have been confirmed by it in their disbelief of the genuineness of political strife in England; for what principle, they urge, except the mere love of place can really be at stake between two parties, one of which consists of nobles led by a commoner and the other of commoners led by a clique of noble families? The whole aim of Mr. Disraeli's writings and speeches, throughout his career, has been to acclimatize in England this foreign creed, by showing that the Whig party at least is thoroughly hypocritical, and that on the pretence of defending popular liberties it has created "a Venetian oligarchy." At the time he wrote "Coningsby," Mr. Disraeli thought the Conservatives were hardly better than the Whigs; but Sir Robert Peel was then the Conservative leader, and of course things are changed now that Mr. Disraeli himself has succeeded to that enviable position. But, regardless of Mr. Disraeli's gibes, the English Liberals continued, up to the time of the death of Lord Palmerston, to put their trust in the Venetian oligarchs; and it was considered a great concession to the Radical party when Lord Palmerston condescended to recognize in some degree the merits of the politician who had carried the repeal of the Corn Laws by sending Mr. Cobden to Paris to negotiate the Commercial Treaty with France. The death of Lord Palmerston, however, compelled the Liberals, after a fruitless attempt to carry on the government under the leadership of Lord Russell, to admit, though very reluctantly, the necessity of taking Mr. Gladstone as their leader; and from 1867 till last year the Commercial Liberals represented by Mr. Bright and the Radicals led by Mr. Stansfield directed the policy of the Liberal party. The result was, the complete disintegration of the party, Mr. Gladstone finding, after five years' enjoyment of power, that he had embittered the personal dislike with which the Whigs always regarded him without going far enough to win the entire confidence of the Radicals. It is, no doubt, the disappointment caused by the conscientiousness that with all his efforts he has failed to consolidate his party which, more even than weariness of Parliamentary drudgery, has made Mr. Gladstone resolve to give up the leadership and retire into private life; and the first result of his retirement is that the attempt to form a comprehensive Liberal party has been virtually abandoned, and that the Whigs now enjoy their own again.

As heir to the dukedom of Devonshire, the Marquis of Hartington has become a considerable politician without displaying either much talent as a speaker or more than ordinary capacity as an administrator. He has, however, shown that he knows how to obey, for he has served Mr. Gladstone with exemplary fidelity, never embarrassing him in the slightest degree but always setting himself to work in order to carry out loyally and to the utmost of his capacity the designs of his chief, distasteful as these must often have been to him. A man who has shown that he can serve well is sure to possess some at all events of the qualifications required for command; and we do not wonder that Lord Hartington's proved discretion and trustworthiness have made the Liberals prefer him as leader to any other of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues. It is true that the offer of the leadership seems first to have been made to Mr. Forster; but the member for Bradford must have had very good reasons for declining so flattering an invitation, and chief among these must have been his knowledge that the moderate members of the party would give him their support in a half hearted way, regarding him as a converted Radical, while the Radicals would rage more furiously than ever against him as a renegade. Moreover, Mr. Forster could not have taken Mr. Gladstone's place without trying to bring forward a policy of his own; and the time is not ripe for a new liberal policy. Probably no two of the statesmen who sit on the front opposition bench could agree in drawing up a new programme; and the sort of leader the party wants for this season of rest is a man who is not ambitious to have a policy of his own, but who by his high character and steadfastness can keep the Liberals together till the Conservatives give them an opportunity of regaining power. It is noteworthy that Mr. Lowe's name has not even been mentioned as that of a possible successor to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Lowe is a man of brilliant, in some respects of unrivalled, ability; but his cynical tongue makes him almost as terrible to his friends as to his enemies. He has no personal following in the House; and, if anything were wanting to complete the disorganisation of the party, it would be supplied by the nomination of Mr. Lowe to the chief command. As, therefore, Mr. Goschen has failed to sustain the reputation he won when he first entered Parliament, and as Sir W. V. Harcourt is still too new to Parliamentary life to be allowed to supersede all the ex-ministers of cabinet rank, the party has acted with prudence in entrusting its interests to the guardianship of so safe a politician as Lord Hartington.

We have said that this choice may be taken as a sign of the Liberal party's unwillingness to put forward at the present moment any definite programme. Probably, however, it will have the effect, after a brief interval, of making clear the distinction between Whigs and Radicals: for it is unlikely that the latter will be content to do nothing towards obtaining a free church, free land, and free education. The present may be regarded as a period of transition in the history of English parties; and, when any fresh attempt at heroic legislation is made, we may expect to see a reconstitution of parties which will unite the old Whigs and the Conservatives in a common alliance for the defence of the church and landed property against the attacks of the new Liberals. But the agitation begun by Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical associates has hitherto found small favour in England; and its further progress may be indefinitely delayed if the country should be fortunate enough to find a Minister with the courage to adopt an Imperial policy in foreign affairs and so to direct the aspirations of the people into a new channel. But that Minister will be a very different sort of man from Lord Derby.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

THE intelligence received from Russia proves that the law of compulsory service in connection with the army may be considered as a success, and that after a short time conscription in the Dominions of the Czar will be as quietly submitted to as it is throughout France. The recruits seem to take kindly to their new kind of life, and if allowed to select their Regiments, they exhibit much enthusiasm.

It is stated that the vacancy among the Queen's Aide-de-Camps caused by the death of Colonel Milward, C. B., will be conferred on a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery; but no decision on the point has yet been arrived at. Major-General Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C., K.C.B., will shortly complete his period of service as Inspector-General of Artillery. He will probably retain the appointment until the end of the month of March, when his successor will be nominated. Surgeon General Prendergast has been transferred from Devonport to the Camp at Aldershot, vice Surgeon General Bent, deceased. Mr. Prendergast is a veteran officer, having joined the Medical Department so far back as 1836. He lately served in the West Indies, and will now, until he retires, be doubtless permitted to serve at home and so give his younger brethren an opportunity of seeing the world, which can always be done more advantageously in the early part of a man's career than towards its close.

The first Cabinet Council was held last Tuesday, and similar meetings will now take place in rapid succession until the opening of Parliament, and it may fairly be believed that some measures for bettering the condition of the Army will be brought under the notice of his colleagues by Mr. Gathorne Hardy. The expense of maintaining the system of recruiting now in existence is not only monstrously expensive, but most rude in its operation. Witness the case of a letter carrier, who was brought up before a City Alderman a few days since for the purpose of being fined one guinea for having refused to complete his bargain with a recruiting Sergeant after having taken the "Queen's Shilling." The man appeared in the uniform of the Post Office and was actually performing his duty when he gave heed to the persuasive tongue of the wily Sergeant, who was well up to his business, and knew that there was no law in existence to prevent him from carrying off all the post office officials with their whole body of employes, provided that they were willing, capable of passing the doctor, and up to the standard. The "system" will have to be thoroughly reorganized, and although "conscription" is an ugly word to the majority of English cars, I do not see why it should be so. We enter boys in the Royal Navy and compel them to sign a declaration that they will continue to serve for a period of ten years after attaining the age of eighteen. What is this, may I ask, but a limited kind of conscription? Again, do we not ballot for our Militia? We have at the present moment five large old line of battle ships in commission at Portsmouth Portland, Devonport, and at Falmouth, in which we have yearly under instruction between two and three thousand well behaved, well fed, and well clothed lads who, before they join the regular service, are qualified to do their duty in the station to which they may be allotted; the plan is an admirable one in every respect, and is now being extensively followed by Imperial Germany and several other countries. One of the great difficulties in *Parochial* England is the training and ultimate disposal of its boys. Why cannot the military authorities follow the excellent example set them by their Naval brethren? Ships they have none, but of enormous brick and stone buildings they have a plethora at their disposal. It is asserted that there exists a prejudice against youngsters brought up in Reformatories, but why on earth there should be any I cannot divine. For my own part I would rather employ a boy fresh from a Reformatory than I would one from the back slums and disrepu table alleys of a depraved city or town. The one would after a probation of four or five years be clean, orderly and subject to command, while the other would in all probability be steeped in vice and wickedness, dirty, unruly, free and easy, given to impertinent slang, and ever pining to return to his old unhallowed companions.

I met a day or two ago an officer of a regiment stationed within thirty miles of the Metropolis. In answer to a question I put to him about desertion, he replied, "Desertions! I should say so. Why we cannot keep our fellows, and as for recruits it is the rarest thing in the world for us to get a sight of one, and when we think we have been lucky to pick up a likely fellow we almost invariably find that we have been 'done.' Not long since a fellow enlisted, I inspected him, and sure enough in three days he was claimed by the Royal Artillery, from which regiment he had actually twice deserted; it was proved that he had given two Cavalry regiments and at least two other Infantry ditto the benefit of a brief service when his career was cut short." What more evidence do we require to prove that the practice of recruiting as conducted by the "ribboned" Sergeant is not only faulty but disgraceful? It

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—WANT OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 5th February.

The Lieutenant Governor leaves Multan for Lahore this evening.

Lord Napier left for Jullunder this morning.

Rain is much wanted throughout the province. But little fell on the 3rd instant.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE—THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, February 5th.

The Viceroy returned the Maharaja of Travancore's visit at five o'clock this afternoon.

It is rumoured that Justice Macpherson will officiate as Chief Justice of Calcutta vice Sir Richard Couch,

LORD NAPIER'S MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 5th February.

The Commander-in-Chief left Rawulpindi for Lahore on the night of Monday the 1st instant, His Excellency will not visit Mooltan or Sealkote on his way from Peshawur, as previously reported, but hastens down country via Umballa and Allahabad. Secretapore and Fyzabad are to be inspected *en route* to Calcutta where Lord Napier is due on the 20th instant.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

In consequence of the deferred date for the assembly of the Baroda trial Commission, Scindia is able to sit on it. There will thus be six members—three European and three Native. The President is entitled to give a casting vote in case of need.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 5th February.

The Commander-in Chief of Bombay and Staff arrived here at noon to-day.

Sir Charles inspects the troops to-morrow morning.

The date of his departure for Bombay is not fixed.

[REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE.

CALCUTTA 5th February.

The Maharaja of Travancore had an interview with the Viceroy yesterday. His Excellency expressed to the Maharaja his surprise that a report had appeared in the press to the effect that serious complaints had been made to the Government of India of the Administration of Travancore. He assured the Maharaja that there was no foundation whatever for this report and that everything he had heard of the administration of Travancore was most satisfactory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 4TH Feb., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.

Exchange on India 1-10 1/16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 94¾

4½ do. do. 95¾

5½ do. do. 101

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 92½

5 do. French Rents 1872 ..... 101¼

Bar Silver 57½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes .....£ 9,062,500. Dec. £2,062,500.

Bills discounted .....£17,376,000. Inc. £1,750,000.

Bullion.....£21,187,500. Dec. £1,562,500.

The sum of £408,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The Bank rate of discount is unchanged contrary to general expectation.

SIR JUNG BAHADUR.

His Excellency, Sir Jung Bahadur, is slowly but surely recovering. He is not able as yet to leave his bed, Dr. Anderson visits his patient frequently, and it is hoped that under his careful treatment Sir Jung will soon be able to move about. His Excellency has quite got over the concussion of the brain, but his constitution has received a very severe shock, and it is necessary that he should be left as much as possible undisturbed.

GROUNDING OF THE DIADEM.

The Master Attendant at Bombay received the following telegram from Kurrachee yesterday:—

"The Diadem went on shore Indus banks. Got her off on Tuesday night. When did the John Cushen leave?"

We learn that the Diadem left at 5 p. m. on the 22nd ult., and the John Cushen at 1-30 p. m on the 25th ult.

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN was expected to arrive in Calcutta on or about the 4th instant.

THE Simla Bank Corporation has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

CAPTAIN TRAILL, R. E., Controller D. P. W. Accounts Mysore, has, we (*Bangalore Spectator*) hear been posted to Bombay, and will proceed shortly to take up his appointment there.

A SWEDE has invented a new explosive compound embodying "all the good and none of the bad qualities of every previously known explosive." It is, moreover, more powerful. The name is "vigorite." The composition is still a profound secret.

THE *Madras Times* understands that sanction has been granted for the operations of a survey party between Cuddalore and Tanjore, in extension of the line of Railway between Madras and Cuddalore, and that working parties will take the field immediately.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Honorable the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, has agreed to meet the Solicitors of the High Court at the Judges' Library, at 1 P.M. on Saturday week, to receive the address and testimonials in token of the high esteem in which he is held by them.

DURING the month of January, we read in a Calcutta paper, that twenty thousand nine hundred and seventy-three persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 16,065 males and 3,628 females, and of Europeans 812 males and 528 females. The daily average of visitors was 806.

On the principle of giving the devil his due, says the *Indian Daily News*, we have to record that the Post Office has scored one, in the delivery of a letter to the following address:—

Monsieur
Monbelle Desire qual quetta
a bord anna marie
Capitaine Duverge.

A CALCUTTA paper hears that another reduction of hands employed in the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway is in contemplation by the Board of Agency, owing to the decrease of traffic. This will place a number of European Guards out of employment, and probably reduce many poor men to a state of loaferism.

WE read in the *Lucknow Times* that at Pertabghur three successive nights of hoar frost have done considerable damage to the urhur, peas and gram growing in this district. Owing to the insidious attack of the *mahu* insect also the mustard crop is gone, and altogether the prospects of the *rabi* of 1875 do not appear excessively brilliant.

THERE is, the *Madras Mail* says, a probability of His Excellency, Sir Frederic Haines, visiting the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India in Calcutta, before he returns to Madras: but in event of his not doing so, his return to the Presidency is looked for on the 22nd instant. Our advices from Calcutta are to the effect that the visit is arranged to take place.

THE corpse of a Hindoo woman, more than half devoured, as if by wild animals, was found four days ago in a ravine near the Elonga police station, Lucknow. It is supposed that the woman had been killed and hacked by robbers; but other circumstances may show that this could not have been the case. At all events, a searching enquiry into the case ought to be made.

THE *Deccan Herald* remarks:—Sir Richard Meade leaves Bangalore for Baroda on the 10th February. It is stated that his appointment on the Baroda Commission will be challenged because on the former Commission he voted for the annexation of the State. We do not see how his views of annexation will affect his weighing the evidence in a criminal case and deciding guilty or not guilty.

A TELEGRAM was on Monday last, says the *Madras Times*, received in Madras from Calcutta by the Police directing the arrest of Mr. P. C. V. Magry, a passenger for Madras by the steamer Mirzapore, on a charge of having enticed away, with criminal intent, a Mrs. Harris, a married woman. Accordingly, when the steamer anchored in the roads, the Police proceeded on board and made a search, but the person wanted had already landed. He was traced to the Dupleix Hotel in Black Town, and was there taken into custody.

THE home journals, observes our Allahabad contemporary, have been eloquent on the subject of our India gold fields, though, for all we have heard on this side of the world, there seems no likelihood of the coffee-growing Wynaad ever becoming a California. But Thibet, it is said, possesses gold fields extending over seven hundred miles in length; and Mr. Edgar, of the Sikkim route renown, would be glad to tap them if the State purse and Thibetan jealousy permitted. There is at present, before the Supreme Government, a proposal for a Thibetan road through Sikkim.

ON Friday night some thief, or thieves, carried away the gong of the Officers' Mess of H. M.'s 40th Regiment, at Lucknow, notwithstanding that a police guard and some chowkidars were on the premises. The man on watch had struck the midnight hour, but when he went to strike one he found the mallet *sans* the metal. The gong was an unusually ponderous one, and must have cost more than one man to carry it safely out of the compound. The chowkidars, we believe, are in quod, but no trace of the "missing article" or of the robbers has been obtained.

THE Turret-ship Abyssinia was engaged in practice yesterday afternoon. The whole of the deck-house was knocked away to admit of her using the guns in both turrets. The guns were served, as usual on these occasions, by artillerymen from the Colaba depot under the supervision of Colonel Bond, R. A., and we understand some 40 rounds in all were fired. The Magdala will also be put through a similar course in a day or two. Considerable expense will be incurred by the removal of the deck houses, but the object for which they have been removed is to allow full all round practice such as would be required were the ships engaged in action

THE accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the seven months (financial) ending October 31st 1874 show that the gross imports reached Rs. 19,96,81 613 and exports, exclusive of treasure, Rs. 30,75,62,322. In both cases, these figures are considerably in excess of the two preceding years. As compared with Bengal, in respect of shipping, Bombay contrasts very favourably. The total number of vessels entered onwards, at ports in Bengal was 325 aggregating 3.45 297 tons while in Bombay and Sind the vessels numbered 472 aggregating 2,65,586 tons. The vessels which cleared outwards during the same period were, Bengal 331 measuring 3,72,285 tons and Bombay and Sind 479 measuring 3,15,523 tons.

THE last published statement of the approximate gross receipts on Indian Railways shows that, on guaranteed lines the amount received from the 1st January to the 6th December last was Rs. 1,06,47,913 in excess of the previous year up to that date. The excess is thus apportioned. East Indian, main line Rs. 72,68,215; ditto Jubulpore extension Rs. 6,12,147; Sind Punjab and Delhi, Rs. 16,33 177; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. 8,36 469; Oudh and Rohilcund, Rs. 8,18,478; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 4,80 577 and Bombay Baroda and Central India, Rs. 85,491. These excesses, it, will be seen, are not so great as those shown in the earlier months of the year. The famine having largely increased the traffic on several of these lines; more particularly the East Indian. On the State lines, the excess for the period under notice was Rs. 5,97,368 over the previous year.

NO fewer than six of the chief officials of the Madras Railway, including the Agent and Manager, says a Madras paper, are announced last month, and attended the High Court to serve on the Special Jury. Happily their services were dispensed with, but what might not "anxious shareholders" say—assuming there to to be any,—were they informed that the best part of their executive in Madras instead of attending to their usual avocations, were dancing attendance in a futile way at a "Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty?" *Apropos* of the above, we may mention, that, to our own knowledge, no less than 4 members of the limited European Staff attached to the Traffic Manager's office of the G. I. P. Railway here no less than 4 summonses on the grand jury panel sitting of the High Court. It certainly would be advisable that the Sheriff should make some provision against *contretemps* of this kind.

THE following is from our Lahore contemporary's correspondent on the frontier and is given for what it is worth:—There is a rumour in Cabul to the effect that Khan Aka, father-in-law to Yakub Khan, recently marched with 12,000 Turkomans on the forces of the Ameer that were lying at Girisk, and taking them by surprise utterly defeated them. Hundreds are reported to have been killed, including one General. A part of the Ameer's forces we are also told, saluted Khan Aka and joined him, while the remainder ran away in wild confusion towards Candahar. We learn also from the same source that Khan Aka has under his command at present 18,000 sowars, besides thousands of foot. They consist chiefly of the under mentioned tribes:—the Taimuri, Feroz Koi, Jamshedi, Taemine, Baluch, Seistani, Kabini, Yamooti, Turkmania and Tekka. We are told that the Ameer's forces are losing heart on learning that Khan Aka has such a large force, and that it is composed chiefly of barbarous people, who have sworn by the Koran that they will never allow the Ameer's forces to enter Herat, and will not cease fighting till they release Yakub Khan. Yakub Khan, it is said, is now kept under a very strong guard, and no one is allowed to visit him, not even his mother.

WITH reference to the robbery we recently noticed as having been perpetrated in Cochin, wherein a boat despatched by Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. in charge of six men, conveying five thousand rupees for some coffee estates, was attacked by a gang of Moplahs, and the whole specie carried away, it is reported that several persons have since been apprehended as being implicated in the affair, and that one of these has made a confession before the Magistrate, stating what share he took in the robbery, and naming the ringleaders, a Moplah and a Memon. According to this confession, information that the money would be conveyed on the night the event happened has been furnished the gang by a Moplah who was in the habit of frequenting Messrs. Aspinwall and Co.'s yard, and the attack has been planned by the two individuals alluded to. The party divided the booty the same night, the share of the deponent amounting to Rs. 250, and the two principal men taking, of course, the lion's share. It appears that these, and the other men implicated by this confession, have absconded, but that warrants are out for their apprehension. The local Police seem to have acted very creditably in this case.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* furnishes the following particulars of an *emeute* which has taken place between Captain Butler's survey party in the Khasia Hills and the Nagas:—Captain Bulter and our fellow-countrymen who have resumed their survey in the Khasia hills, have celebrated, in appropriate style, the anniversary of their fight with the Treaphima warriors on the 8th January 1874. They have had a pitched battle with the Wokha men—in which two were wounded on the English side, and eighteen killed on the Naga side. The battle lasted two hours. The survey party—28 sepoys of the 43rd Regiment, and 70 constables—reached Wokha, the starting point for this year's operations, only the day before, that is, the 3rd January. The Wokha men received their visitors quietly, but sullenly. Later on in the day they gave vent to their ideas on the situation by pelting, with stones, the coolies who were building huts for the surveyors. Next day a Kuki coolie who went to cut grass was mudered, and his head carried off: and the Naga women, children, and domestic gods were being removed. Evidently a storm was brewing. The Nagas suddenly attacked the Camp at 7 P. M., and Captain Butler returned the compliment by setting their village on fire. Three days after, the party was attacked by a body of four or five hundred Nagas—ten of whom were sent to their long account. The men of the Duffla force would no doubt gladly share in these operations if they could.

THE *Englishman*:—The Anglo-Indian public will, we fancy, read the correspondence between the Post Office authorities and the Directors of the P. and O. Company, with mingled amusement and indignation. To indifference about the interests of the public, the Directors superadd insolence to the guardians of those interests. Their ultimatum seems to show that the motive for this indifference and this insolence is simply to extract more money. They have outwitted the Post Office authorities in the first instance, and palmed off upon them a contract which fails to provide for the most obvious contingencies; and they now avail themselves of their position, and doggedly refuse to meet the Government half-way. They first declare that no arrangement is possible to guard against such delays as occurred in the case of the Surat. They then impertinently ask the Posmaster General to suggest a remedy. Then, finding that their plea of *non possumus* is rejected, and that the Post Master General declines to instruct them in their own business, they let the cat out of the bag, by hinting their readiness to make any arrangement that is paid for. They knew from the first that the arrangements they contracted to make for the regular delivery of the mails were not sufficient to secure that object, but they were careful to conceal the deficiency, because they knew very well that if they admitted it at that time, they would be required to remedy it for the same terms. It is quite conceivable, and looking at the growing frequency of break downs and delays, it seems not improbable that their deliberate policy of late has been to make the defects in the contract as obvious as possible, in order to set the highest possible price on a remedy for them. The Post Master General apprehends that when next the cantract comes under discussion, public opinion will be against the Company. We have no doubt that it will be, as it was when the contract last came under discussion. What we have to hope is that the Post Master General will then be as ready to appreciate the fact as he lately was to ignore it.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, Jan. 11, at which Sir Rutherford Alcock presided, several papers were read by Mr. Clements Markham on African exploration. Of these the most important was a communication from Colonel Long, who is attached to Colonel Gordon's expedition, giving an account of a visit to the Victoria Nyanza. Colonel Long was sent by Colonel Gordon on the 18th of April last, to visit Mtesa, to present him with gifts and obtain information about his country. Mtesa received him with considerable pomp as "the great white prince," and honoured him by the decapitation of thirty of his subjects. Colonel Long remained twenty-nine days the guest of Mtesa, and his frequent visits were celebrated by the beheading of eight or ten men. On the 14th of July Colonel Long visited the Victoria Nyanza, whose depth he measured, and found it to be 35 feet, the opposite shore being from twelve to fifteen miles distant. The water was sweet, and on visiting the right shore no shells were found. Colonel Long intended to pass from the lake by Ripon Falls to Urondogani, but the superstition of the natives prevented him, and he was obliged to return to Mtesa. But from Colonel Long's visit, discovery, determination to return by the river, and seizing two canoes, start ed on the 9th of August with his two soldiers, two servants, and three children. Stealing away with a scanty supply of provisions, they rowed incessantly, and on the 11th entered a lake (where the bed of the river lost itself), which was as large as twenty to twenty-five miles. This lake seems to be a great reservoir, not alone of the waters of Lake Victoria, but of the waters of the plateau, the great watershed extending southward. On the 17th he arrived near the Mount Rooli, when he was attacked by 400 men of Keba Rega, in canoes. After a fight lasting from midday to sunset, with a loss of eighty-two killed, and ultimately, after many trials, arrived at Gondokoro on the 18th of October.

THE following is an Extract from Captain Molloy's Ladakh Diary from 1st to 11th January inclusive:—A post arrived from Yarkand on the 4th instant, and was at once forwarded on to the Panjab. The news it brought of the state of Eastern Turkistan was most satisfactory. Six small caravans have recently left Leh for the North, and a few horse-loads of merchandize have just reached this from the Amir's dominions. Business may be now said to be over for the present season in Ladakh, there being indeed hardly any but the few resident traders in the place; and the bazaar, which a short time ago presented the appearance of a busy and well filled emporium, is now empty and deserted. The trade returns for December have been completed, and a rough estimate has been made of the amount of the trade of the past year. I think I am under the mark when I say this will reach a total of 26 lacs of rupees. A figure which is an immense stride on any thing yet recorded of Ladakh Trade. In fact, if all the business that was done in 1874, in Central Asian Trade, turns out as successfully as I hope it may for the past year, I take it to have been in some respects an empirical one. There ought to be very little room left for doubting the prosperity that is likely to attend our future commercial relations with Eastern Turkistan. Trade, susceptible of such an expansion as this, ought to have the germ of a vigorous life in it. I heard rather a good story the other day of Moorcroft's endeavours to open out communication with Yarkand. He sent a Munshi there from here, who succeeded shortly after his arrival in getting an audience with the Khan Amban (for the country was at the time under the Chinese rule), by whom he was treated to a long account of the might and majesty of his Celestial Majesty, the extent and wealth of China, &c., &c. "My King, concluded the Khan Amban, has mines of jewels in his dominions. Now what mines has the Queen of England in her country." "The Queen of England your Highness," replied the Munshi, "has the mine of wisdom." (Khan-i-akal). Report says that the Amban thought so much of the smartness of this repartee that he had told his ministers it would never do to let so clever a man remain in the country. "He will be finding out all about us," he added. The Munshi was accordingly granted "rukhsat" at once, and when he pleaded as an excuse for a longer stay, that his cattle required rest, the Amban sent him a carriage from his own stable. I won't vouch for the truth of the story, but "*Si non e vero e bene trovato.*"

THE POPULAR CONCERT.

THROUGH the indefatigable exertions of the Organ Committee a "Popular Concert" in behalf of the Diocesan High Schools took place at the Town Hall last evening. This was the first concert of the season, and proved to be most successful. The Hall was fairly filled and the thanks of the public are especially due to the Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly and generously volunteered their services. They not only gratified the audience, but played and sang for "Charity." The programme was most attractive and thoroughly sustained. These "Popular Concerts" convince us that in Bombay there is musical talent of a very high order; at the same time we fear that many are prevented from coming forward because they dread being *criticised*. We need scarcely assure our Amateurs that this is a "Popular" error. Those who possess the gift (and a charming one it is) of real musical talent, which always delights, need never dread being run down because they are somewhat nervous. Music is one of the charms of life, and those who study it and *practise* it will soon gain such confidence in themselves as will speedily dispel all their fears and doubts, for until that confidence is fully and completely gained there cannot be that complete and perfect development of the sound which pleases and delights the ear and is so well known to those skilled in this noble science.

The following was the—

PROGRAMME.

1	Organ	March	Scotson Clarke.
2	Bass	The Mariner	Louis Diehl.
3	Soprano	Mignonette	Sacred Champion.
4	Baritone	Stirrup Cup	Arditi.
5	Violin, Violincello & Piano	Sonatina	Henry Farmer.
6	Tenor	She wore a wreath of roses	Knight.
7	Soprano	Sing, Sweet bird,	Whitelba Gantz.
8	Organ	Wedding March	Mendelson.

We are glad to say that Colonel Bent, and the officers of the King's own Borderers, on learning that the Concert was to take place, at once postponed their splendid Band playing at the Esplanade Band-stand from Friday till Monday, an act of courtesy which we feel sure will be fully appreciated.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(Concluded for yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

FROM F. R. HOGG, Esq., officiating Director General of the Post Offices in India, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London.

Calcutta, 5th Nov. 1874.

SIR,—I have this day addressed you a telegram in the following terms:—

"Indian public indignant at detention till 29th of steamer timed to leave Suez for Bombay on 23rd October. Important Brindisi mail kept waiting for comparatively unimportant Southampton mail. Pray investigate."

2. No advice as to the cause of this delay has been communicated either to me or to the local authorities of the P. and O Company; but, if the public telegrams are to be relied on, it would seem as if the detention of the Brindisi mail in Egypt for nearly six days were due to the break down in the Mediterranean of the contract packet the Surat with the mails from Southampton on board.

3. In a service like that of the P. and O. Company organised by the Post Office Department and subsidised primarily for the conveyance of Correspondence, the subordination of other considerations to those of postal interests may fairly be expected. In the present instance the convenience of the Post Office Department would obviously have been better served by the despatch from Suez of the Bombay steamer on the day she was timed to start (viz., 23rd October) leaving the mails from Southampton, which apparently were about six days late, to be forwarded by the steamer of the ensuing week.

4. There is thus reason to apprehend that in the present case, the interests of the mail service have been sacrificed to the comfort of the passengers concerned.

5. I trust that you will be good enough to intimate to me the result of your enquiries in this matter for communication to the public in this country.—I have, &c.,

F. R. HOGG.

General Post Office, 8th December 1874.

A. M. Bethune, Esq., P. and O. Company.

SIR,—Adverting to my letters of the 9th ultimo and 2nd inst. respecting the delay of the mails for India consequent on the breakdown of the contract packet Surat on her voyage between Southampton and Alexandria in October last, I am directed by the Post Master General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, copy of a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the course adopted on this occasion of delaying the Brindisi portion of the mails, for the arrival of the steamer with the heavy portion of the mails, and I am to request that you will furnish me with the observations of the Directors on the statements contained in this letter.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM JAMES PAGE.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Calcutta, 10th Nov. 1874.

John Tilly, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Post Master General, London.

SIR,—The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce desire me to express their thanks to Her Majesty's Post Master General for the reply to their representation regarding the revised contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company which you have been good enough to communicate in your letter No. 468a. of the 8th September.

The Committee's object in addressing you on this occasion has reference to the detention at Suez for a week of the London mails of 16th ultimo forwarded per contract packet from Brindisi to Alexandria.

The reason assigned for the most unusual detention of the express mails is that the Surat with the despatches and passengers via Southampton, had broken down on her voyage, and that it was, therefore, expedient to forward them without further delay by the first opportunity on her arrival at Alexandria, or Suez, via the Canal.

This opportunity was apparently presented by the Ceylon, which was waiting at Suez to convey the Brindisi mail to Bombay, but the Committee submit that this was a proceeding on the part of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company not justified by the terms or spirit of their contract, and that the detention of the Brindisi mails on such grounds is indefensible.

The Company are bound, by their contract, to convey and deliver the mails *with all despatch*, but in this instance they would appear by an arbitrary exercise of authority to have ignored its provisions, and by a greater regard for their own arrangements than for the requirements of a special contract service, exposed the public of India to inconvenience which has resulted by their departure from the strict performance of contract obligations.

On the lesser ground also of the personal disadvantages to passengers by the detained steamer, the Committee would invite the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Post Master General to the circumstances under which they have been subjected to a vexatious delay in Egypt, and they desire to submit their emphatic protest against the action of the P. and O. Navigation Company in respect of disregard of both public and private interest.—I have, &c.,

H. W. J. WOOD, Secretary.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E C, 11th Dec. 1874.

The Secretary of the General Post Office.

SIR,—I have the honour, by order of the Directors, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th November, stating that the Post Master General had expressed surprise and disappointment that the Directors of this Company had allowed the steamer to be despatched the Brindisi mails for India from Suez without waiting for the Surat when it became evident that that vessel could not arrive at Suez until a late hour on the day she was timed to start due; that it appeared to the Post Master General that the fact that such a case was not provided for in the contract made it more necessary that the Company should exercise a wise discretion in obviating, as far as in their power, the serious injury which a detention of six days of the only important part of the mails must occasion the people of India; also, with regard to the steps to be taken with a view of preventing a similar delay hereafter, the Post Master General is of opinion that it would be better to lay down some general rule to be followed in such cases, but that the establishment of such a rule need not prevent the Directors from addressing your office, and suggesting a deviation from it whenever circumstances may arise rendering a special consideration of the course to be adopted necessary.

I am further instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 2nd and 8th instant, the former enclosing a letter from the Post Master General of Bombay, and the latter a communication from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the same subject.

It happens to the Directors that very considerable misapprehension exists regarding the facts connected with the Surat's accident and the attendant circumstances which caused the detention of the Brindisi mails at Suez.

The Directors would, therefore, respectfully refer to the following extract from a communication which they addressed to the *Times* upon this point:—

"The intelligence which the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Surat left there no doubt that she would be repaired so as to start from Malta on the 31st October, and that the Ceylon, which was to convey her mails and passengers from Suez to Bombay, would be enabled to leave Suez on the 26th (which would have been only three days behind time), while the latter steamer, by an extra consumption of fuel, might have been able to make up half this time, and thus be well on her route to a very small point, notwithstanding the accident referred to."

When an accident such as this occurs to a mail steamer it is undoubtedly the business of the Directors not only to consider that particular steamer, but all the other services which may be depending upon her, and to do the best in their power under all the circumstances.

If, therefore, the Surat had broken down fatally, the Directors would at once have despatched the Ceylon to Bombay, and would have made arrangements as soon as possible to place another steamer instead of the Surat at Calcutta.

Or, if the Directors could have foreseen the subsequent delay which occurred to the Surat, they would have requested the Post Master General's permission to despatch the Ceylon at once. But, as the case stood, it appeared to the Directors that if they despatched the Ceylon without waiting for the Surat they would then have to despatch another Steamer to Bombay in about three days after the Ceylon with the Southampton mails and passengers; and this arrangement, desirable in some respect, would have had the effect of causing considerable disturbance in the Company's general programme, such as the actual position of the Surat and the terms of the contract did not seem to warrant.

This explanation, the Directors trust, will absolve them from the imputation, conveyed by your letter of the 17th November, of not having exercised due discretion in this case, more particularly as that result is certainly at variance with the judgment given upon the same point in your letter of the 2nd ultimo, wherein it is stated that, "in the absence of any regulation on the subject, no blame is attributable to any one on this occasion."

As regard establishing some absolute rule to render the despatch of the Brindisi mails from Suez independent of the Surat Southampton steamer, in case of accident or delay, the Directors are most anxious to meet the views of the Post Master General to any particular extent, but they see some difficulty, as the Southampton steamers are those which go to India, and not the steamers from Brindisi.

The Directors will, therefore, be glad if the Post Master General will take into consideration the general scheme of the Company's mail service under the facilities provided by the contract, and inform the Directors what steps he would consider practicable and satisfactory to provide against accident or delay to the outward Southampton steamers this side of the Isthmus of Suez.—I have, &c.,

A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

General Post Office, 16th Dec. 1874.

A. M. Bethune, Esq., P. & O. S. N. Co.

SIR,—I have laid before the Post Master General your letter of the 11th instant, in which you state that the Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Co. see difficulty in establishing an absolute rule to render the despatch from Suez of the Brindisi portion of the Eastern mails independent of the steamer from Southampton in the case of the non-arrival of that steamer in due course through some accident, and that they will be glad if the Post Master General will inform them what steps he would consider practicable and satisfactory to guard against delay.

In reply I am directed to request that you will state to the Directors that the Post Master General must decline to recommend any particular course for adoption, as he considers that the obligation rests with the Company to provide a remedy in such cases.

I am at the same time to observe that the Post Master General notices with regret the slight importance the Directors appear to attach to the long delay which occurred through the break-down of the packet Surat and their apparent disinclination to guard effectually against its recurrence.

His Lordship cannot but apprehend that, unless the Directors give some more satisfactory assurance for the future prompt transmission of the mails, public opinion will not be with them when any question connected with the contract may next be discussed.—I am, &c.,

JOHN TILLEY.

General Post Office, London, 22nd December 1874.

A. M. Bethune, Esq., P. and O. S. N. Company.

SIR,—Refering to my letter of the 16th instant and previous correspondence respecting the delay which occurred in despatching the contract packet Ceylon from Suez, with the mails for Bombay in October last, I am directed by the Post Master General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Directors of the P. and S. N. Company, the enclosed copy of a letter on the same subject which has been received by this department from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish his Lordship with their observations thereon.—I am, &c.,

W. J. PAGE.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1874.

John Tilly, Esq. Secretary to H. M.'s Post Master General, London.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to address you on the subject of the detention, at Suez, for six days, of the P. & O. Co.'s contract steamer the Ceylon with the English mails of the 16th October.

These mails left Brindisi on the 19th they reached Suez, and were on board the Ceylon early in the morning of the 23rd idem, the time on which the steamer was advertised to leave the latter port. But after the mails were on board and the vessel ready to put to sea, she was detained at Suez for six days until the arrival of the P. and O. Co's s. s. Surat, which was bringing the Southampton mails and passengers, and which had broken down off Malta.

While the Surat was passing through the Canal, more delay occurred, and her mails were sent on board the Ceylon by means of a tug on Wednesday evening, the 28th, before 6 o'clock; but the passengers did not arrive until 6 o'clock a. m. of the 29th, after which the Ceylon left Suez for Bombay. The contract stipulates that the vessel shall immediately after the mails are embarked put to sea. In this case the Ceylon was delayed twelve hours after the Southampton mails were on board, until the arrival of the pas engers by the Surat, so that the Company were permitted to subordinate the Eastern Mail Service to the convenience of their passenger traffic.

The P. and O. Company apparently consider that they are not bound to maintain a separate weekly mail service between Brindisi and India, but only between Brindisi and Alexandria, that the distance from Suez to Bombay forms part of the Southampton service which is still the main line, and the Brindisi service which, however, is of infinitely greater importance to the public, is considered to and dependent upon it. The Committee of the Chamber understand they consider that the agreement exempts the Company from the payment of penalties for detentions of the Brindisi mails in Egypt until the Southampton mails arrive, if the latter are delayed from damage to the vessel or its machinery, so that similar detentions to the one now complained of may be calculated upon, when the Southampton steamer happens to break down, and when it does not suit the Company to send on a separate steamer from Suez with the Brindisi pas-engers only.

The Committee of this Chamber wait with much interest to learn if this interpretation of the terms of the contract is that also entertained by H. M.'s P. M. General, and should it prove to be so, they can only express their regret that an agreement so entirely overlooking the interests of this Empire was ever entered into. Should, however, the P. M. General consider that the terms of the contract give him the power to enforce the penalties which are said in his memo. of the 1st August 1874, appended to the agreement, to be made absolute, the Committee of the Chamber trust that he will not fail to do so as a warning to the P. and O. Co not again to subject the entire Eastern Mail Service with which they are entrusted to the convenience of their other arrangements.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary,
DAVID WATSON, Chairman.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., 23rd December 1874.

The Secretary of the General Post Office.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant (No. 655), in which the Post Master General declines to recommend any particular course to guard against delay of the Brindisi mails in the case of accident to the Southampton steam, as he considers that the obligation rests with the Company to provide a remedy in such cases.

You further observe that the Post Master General notices with regret the slight importance the Directors seem to attach to the long delay which occurred through the break-down of the packet Surat and their apparent disinclination to guard effectually against its recurrence, and that his Lordship cannot but apprehend that unless the Directors give some more satisfactory assurance for the future prompt transmission of the mails, public opinion will not be with them when any question connected with the contract may next be discussed.

In reply I am desired by the Directors to express their extreme regret that in a matter of such importance to the public, as well as to this Company, the Post Master General should attribute to them any indifference, and they beg respectfully to disavow any feeling of this kind being assured that the previous correspondence must make them; and that this course would have been more convenient, more likely to effect any reasonable wishes of the Chamber, and more respectful to the Government of Bombay, than that which the Chamber have been fit to adopt.

6. The Chamber, after disclaiming any intention of discussing the principle of town duties, immediately proceeded to denounce the duty on grain as fundamentally wrong, unjust, oppressive to the poor, &c., &c., and therefore to demand its total abolition, instead of (their ostensible object) and they have already given earnest of their zeal in this respect by despatching the Sumatra to carry on from Suez, without the slightest delay, the Brindisi mails which should have been conveyed by the Lombardy; that steamer, as you are aware, having had her decks swept in a gale at the entrance of the Bay of Biscay and having been compelled to return to Southampton for repairs.

But the Post Master General still desires some absolute rule to be fixed in such cases, and the Directors perceiving some difficulty in rendering such a rule consistent at all times and in all cases with the general working of the service, have, with the view of complying with the Post Master General's wishes as far as possible, naturally requested to be informed what his precise views would consider a practicable and satisfactory rule in this respect.

In placing the matter in this light the Directors do not entertain a narrow official view of their obligations in connection with the mail service, but in arranging such points the Directors have also great commercial interest to consider, which, though not embodied in the contract, certainly form the basis upon which it rests.

While then the Directors are quite prepared to make such arrangements for the advantage of the public service as may be practicable, and desire sincerely to ascertain the views of the Post Master General, they must venture to express a hope that if the Company is called upon to perform additional services in order to meet these requirements they may look for some reciprocal consideration from the Post Master General.—I have, &c.,

A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

P. and O. S. N. Co. Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, 28th Dec. 1874.

The Secretary of the General Post Office.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, (No. 176227) enclosing copy of a letter on the subject of the delay in despatching the contract packet Ceylon from Suez with the mails for Bombay in October last, which has been received by your department from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and requesting that the Directors will furnish the Post Master General with their observations thereon.

In reply I am desired by the Directors respectfully to refer to their letter of the 23rd instant on this subject, which renders any further observations from them at present unnecessary.—I have, &c.,

A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

General Post Office, 28th December 1874.

A. M. Bethune, Esq., P. & O. S. Co.

SIR,—The Post Master General has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to inform you that regarding it as the final answer of the Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to reiterated request that they would take steps for preventing hereafter any delay of the mails for India such as occurred in October last, owing to the accident which happened to the Surat on her voyage from Southampton to Port Said.

His Lordship proposes to send to the Director General of the Post Offices of India and to the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce all the correspondence which has taken place on this subject between this department and the Company.—I have, &c.,

JOHN TILLEY.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Green and a Common Jury:—

CHEATING.

Secunder Goolab was charged with cheating one Bukhus Phonoo and dishonestly inducing him to deliver property; and also with criminal misappropriation. The prosecutor, a resident of Benares, is a dealer in *kinkhobs* or brocade cloth, and came to Bombay in the middle of November last. Early one morning, while he was praying in a mosque, prisoner, who was a stranger, went up to him and said—"A son has been born to the Gaekwar of Baroda, if you have any *kinkhobs*, bring them to me." Prosecutor thereupon instructed his servant, who was with him at the mosque, to go and bring the pieces of *kinkhob* from his house to the gate of the mosque. The servant did as he was directed, and after prayers, the prosecutor, his servant, and the prisoner, went to prisoner's house where the bundle was opened in the presence of two other persons and the pieces of *kinkhob* were counted and made over to the prisoner. There were six whole pieces and half a dozen thirds of a piece. Prisoner took up the bundle and went as he said, to offer them for sale to the Gaekwar's man who had come from Baroda to make purchases. Two days afterwards, when prosecutor demanded his goods or the money for them, prisoner told him to wait some days, as the Gaekwar's man had not given him a decided answer yet. Prosecutor asked him to deliver the goods or the money to his nephew whom he proposed to present, and then went on urgent business to Hyderabad in the Deccan. On his return to Bombay a week subsequently, he found that neither the goods nor the money had been delivered to his nephew. On the evening of the same day, he went to prisoner's house and demanded his goods. Prisoner then said that he had returned the goods to prosecutor the preceding day, that he was falsely accused, and war

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GAEKWAR.

(*Standard.*)

The decision of the Supreme Government of India temporarily to depose the Gaekwar of Baroda, for the purpose of bringing him to trial, will be generally approved in this country. If, as the officers who conducted the inquiry into the attempted assassination of Colonel Phayre found reason to believe, the Gaekwar instigated the prisoners to their attempt, it would be monstrous to allow so atrocious a crime to go unpunished. The Government must throw around the persons of Residents at native Courts every protection it is capable of affording, and make it understood, at whatever cost, that all attempts upon their lives will be visited with exemplary punishment. If it were to shrink, even in seeming, from this plain duty, it would forfeit all right to faithful service. When once a *prima facie* case against the Gaekwar was made out in this matter, the Government had no option but to institute a searching inquiry. But even in doing so it treats the accused with the respect to which his rank entitled him. The sentence of deposition is merely temporary, "to give him an opportunity to exculpate himself," as the telegram expresses it. If he succeeds in establishing his innocence he will, of course, be restored to his throne! But if, on the contrary, his guilt is made manifest, the sentence of deposition will be confirmed, and it will become the duty of the Government to consider what additional punishment shall be inflicted. In the meantime the Viceroy assumes the administration of the State of Baroda, delegating his powers to a special commissioner. The administration of the State will be conducted, as far as possible, it is announced, according to native usages. But the Viceroy, we are told, reserves to himself the right to determine, after the conclusion of the Gaekwar's trial, in what way native Government shall be reorganized. This reservation, as we understand it, does not convey a threat of annexation. It is possible, indeed, that the evidence to be adduced at the trial may render that extreme course necessary—may, for example, show that the continued independence of Baroda would be a menace to the peace of India. But unless such a conclusion is established, the Viceroy will hardly visit the sins of the father upon his child. The Viceroy, it will be recollected, has recognized the marriage of the Gaekwar with Luxmeebaee—the obscure wife, or at least betrothed wife, of a humble man, whom the Sovereign of Baroda carried away a year or two ago; and the Viceroy has also recognized the son whom this girl has borne to the Gaekwar. Unless there are very strong reasons against doing so, the Viceroy would, therefore, as a matter of course, in the event of the definite deposition of the Gaekwar proclaim this son his successor. As the child is a mere infant, the government of Baroda during his minority would be entrusted to a British officer. And thus it would be possible to remedy the evils of the present administration without proceeding to the extremity of annexation.

The intervention of the Supreme Government has been hastened by the atrocious attempt on Colonel Phayre's life; but even without that crime, it would soon have become necessary. Mulhar Rao, the present Gaekwar, in the lifetime of his brother, was the inmate of a prison for seven years. On the death of his brother in November, 1870, he passed from a cell to the throne; but as his brother's widow was *enceinte*, his succession was not recognized by the Indian Government till the following May. The Gaekwar, however, had not waited so long to give reins to his vices. Eager, apparently, to indemnify himself for the compulsory abstinence of the previous seven years, no sooner did he find himself on the throne than he gave himself up to the unrestrained gratification of every sensual passion. Combats of wild beasts alternated with religious processions, and the supreme luxuries of dancing girls followed indulgence in the pleasures of the table. At the same time he took as much delight in the acquisition of costly jewels as any of his women, while, as it to leave no source of extravagance untried, he was also a munificent patron of the Brahmins. Of course, his treasury was speedily drained by this mad indulgence in debauchery, superstition, and a childish love of sights and gewgaws, and his industrious subjects were made to replenish his exhausted coffers. Soon from the oppressed and overtaxed ryots there went up a cry of distress that made itself heard through the length and breadth of India. Colonel Phayre, the Resident at his Court, remonstrated with him, as in duty bound, on his misgovernment and exactions. The remonstrances were treated with contempt. Colonel Phayre then turned to the Government of India, and reported the oppression to which the luckless peasantry were subjected, the general maladministration, and the anarchy into which the State was drifting. The Indian Government was forbearing, and tried by gentle means to recall the Gaekwar to a sense of his duty. But its patient was at length exhausted, and a commission of enquiry was sent to Baroda to examine on the spot into the charges made against its ruler. Even this insignificant step failed to bring him to a sense of his position. While the commission was actually sitting he solemnized his marriage with the thirteen whom, as we have already said, he had taken away from one of his humble subjects, and, in short, he comported himself as if he thought the inquiry had no reference to him. In due time the commission presented a report, which so strongly condemned the conduct of the Gaekwar that the Viceroy felt it incumbent upon him to address a sharp reproof to his erring vassal, in which the latter was solemnly warned that, unless he reformed within eighteen months, he should be deposed from the throne he had disgraced. How he has employed the period of grace thus mercifully extended to him we now learn. He has continued his revelry as before, and maddened by hatred of Colonel Phayre, whom he regarded as the author of the proceedings instituted against him by the Viceroy, he appears, from the evidence that has been collected, to have hired poisoners to rid him of the colonel's presence. If this evidence is confirmed by the more searching investigation which is now to be made on foot, it is clearly time to relieve Baroda of an oppressor, and to give an example to other native princes of the fate that awaits any one who attempts to murder a British resident.

The Gaekwar has been arrested, and is confined in the Residency. Baroda is occupied by Sepoys. The telegram which brings these announcements adds that the troops of the Gaekwar are "quiescent." The Indian Government seems to have acted with judgment, and to have rendered impossible the resistance which it is probable enough would have been popular in the State and in the neighbourhood, if the Gaekwar had been able to make it. Although his misgovernment has fallen heavily upon the peasantry, his rule is said to be popular among the rich and influential classes of the Brahmins, with the large sums he has lavished upon the temples, has acquired for him a reputation for piety. To the way-at-home English reader the statement appears incredible that a depraved sensualist can be believed to be religious. But Indian polytheism looks with an indulgent eye upon practices which to the Christian appear vicious. Then, again, the ruler of Baroda is one of the three Mahratta potentates who still retain the sovereignties they built up amidst the general anarchy that ensued upon the decrepitude of the Mogul Empire. As a matter of course, the Mahrattas will resent any interference with the Gaekwar. Lastly, all who wish to preserve independent native States within the Empire will learn with apprehension and dismay that the ruler of one of the most powerful of these is to be deposed by the Supreme Government. For all these reasons the sentence that has gone forth against the Gaekwar will doubtless produce excitement, which, if not at once overawed, might have ended in disturbances. It was, then, by no means an unnecessary precaution of the Indian Government to collect troops to enforce its decision. When it is seen that the Government is prepared and in earnest, all thoughts of resistance, if any should be entertained, will melt away; and a lesson will be taught to the native princes which they will not speedily forget. Nor will the act be without its lessons for the masses of the people. So signal an example of the punishment of guilt in high places will bring home to the meanest understanding the conviction that justice is no respecter of persons. And at the same time the populations of the native States will receive proof that the Supreme Government watches over their interests, and, though it may be forbearing will not permit them to be indefinitely oppressed.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY, AND OF ENGLAND.

In another page reference is made to a somewhat remarkable pamphlet. It is entitled, "Prussia in relation to the Foreign Policy of England," and in a few well-written, well-considered, temperate pages it maps out some consideration of the highest importance. A large portion of the pamphlet we pass over (though there is not a line of it undeserving of attention) to come to the writer's main thesis—namely, that the appropriation of Alsace and Lorraine may mean, and in all likelihood was intended to prepare for, the appropriation of Holland by Germany; while also it may lead to the occupation of Belgium by France. The writer urges that, though the taking of Alsace and Lorraine from her foe was ostensibly, and doubtless substantially, a strategical step, it was not adopted for the single purpose of affording a strong line of defence to Germany against France:—

In the opinion of some the importance of the strategical advantage consists in supporting further operations if necessitated to cover an advance into Holland or Belgium at a future day. In such case, with her left flank strongly covered by Alsace and Lorraine, she would be in a measure secure from attack in that quarter. No doubt considerations of a partial affinity of race, which has been one of the avowed motives of absorption of territory in so many previous instances, tended to influence this arrangement; but it is obvious that if France is not destined to collapse, it must be one of future danger and anxiety to Prussia. The germs of inevitable, war, sooner or later, are to be found here; and the diligence with which Prussia has proceeded to denationalize the country, and to identify it as far as possible with German territory, shows that she has resolved to consider this a permanent and durable arrangement of the highest importance. . . . The present writer does not profess to divine the secret policy of the Cabinet of Prussia, but he cannot conceive that so sagacious and able a council could have carried out such an arrangement merely for the security of Germany *beyond* the Rhine; in short, that Germany proper was so weak and open to invasion that it was necessary to take up a station in the enemy's country and thus in a measure challenge the very hostility which was threatened. . . . War, therefore, sooner or later, may be predicated; and it is not an improbable conclusion if the contest should be of long duration, that strategical reasons might lead to the occupation of Holland and Belgium by two combatants successively, as would necessarily be the case, large masses of men; and if France, for instance, felt the necessity of retiring upon and occupying Belgium as a *point d'appui*, it might afford a *quasi* justification to Prussia to occupy Holland *en revanche*. In such a contingency it seems difficult to discover what sort of diplomatic protest on the part of England would induce either combatant to abandon so favourable a position. The occupation might become permanent, and even be deemed of essential importance; and it is undeniable that the acquisition of Holland by Germany is a subject which, if now only whispered of in some circles, is a frank and familiar matter of conversation with non-official politicians; and there is no patriotic German who would undertake to deny its possibility or be willing to renounce for the future all claims in that direction. The contingency, therefore, to be feared arises out of the exceptional position in which Prussia has latterly placed herself, leading inevitably to a great contest in which the combatants having a power of dictation represented by a million of men under arms, might, as previous precedents of warfare justify us in concluding as a reasonable supposition, divide the spoil—in short, might suddenly make peace and indemnify themselves for their respective losses by retaining the territory which was the scene of conflict.

Of course the writer does not doubt that the Cabinet of Prussia is actuated by the most honourable motives in her relations with Holland. But then, as Prince Bismarck has himself urged on several occasions, it is necessary to count with the German people; and there is no saying how far popular desires may carry the rulers of such an empire. "We cannot foresee what pressure might one day be brought to bear by the wishes of the mass of the German nation flushed with the consciousness of military success."

This consideration, bringing us to the discussion of the advantages which Germany might derive from the possession of Holland as a seaboard:—

A German fleet has for a long time been an ardent and pervading source of ambition with the people; and for the sake of argument, setting aside all considerations of difference of nationality and language, it is beyond dispute that such a possession would be the natural complement to the late extension of the German Empire. As at present constituted, the position of Prussia is incomplete and unsatisfactory. Her position, instead of being strong, is one of peril and difficulty. Prussia has many enemies who might declare themselves as such in the hour of adversity. Not only France, but Austria and Denmark, and even some of the minor States, have humiliations to wipe out. She cannot always hope to wield the nationality of Germany by raising the cry of a French invasion. There are aspirations among the German people which even go far beyond the theory of the fusion of races having a common consanguinity. No one doubts the present desire of Prussia to make herself felt in diplomatic walks and on international ground on which ten years ago she had no *locus standi* whatsoever. There is no idea abroad that the decay of stable government in France will extend to her that sphere of exterior action and influence which until lately was exercised by the latter Power, and which England has proved herself so unqualified to handle. There are even dreams of Prussia becoming the most efficient Power in Europe in this respect; and, considering the ability and success which has been manifested in late transactions, plausible grounds exist for the confident belief that to accomplish this object, to realize this ambition, it is clear that the exterior relations of Prussia are imperfect and constricted; that, although she may possess a fleet and a mercantile tendency, she has neither "ships, colonies, nor commerce" to support it. Her naval power is an artificial creation which would collapse with a single unsuccessful encounter. Without some further means of solid exterior development it is impossible for the most sanguine patriot to deny that, there is an arrest and a limit to the best laid plans, if Germany is excluded from that element which is the admitted source of wealth, intercommunication, and exterior weight and importance. If Prussia remains as she is, her game is hazardous and difficult; but all her late acquisitions might be confirmed and strengthened if she became possessed of Holland as securely as she now holds Schleswick and Hanover. Nay, it would even greatly tend to fortify her position in Alsace and Lorraine. Her empire would be better consolidated and her career would be more unfettered if she could freely make use of the industrial, nautical, and colonial resources of the Low Countries. . . . Nor would the possession of Holland give any umbrage to some of her most assured allies. Russia is a Power which will always assert for the highest respect from England from the honourable motives which actuate her; but Russia has her opinions and sympathies like other nations. The westward progression of Prussia is not a movement which is calculated to give any offence to the exterior policy of that country. Indeed, to see Prussia, kindred in some respects with herself, holding a strong position across the Continent, and even extending her military system to the shores of the ocean, would create no jealousy, and might even tend to further her own claims which in a different direction are presumed to be founded in justice in the equitable and moral right of extension, and even in ideas of advanced civilization.

The pamphleteer then goes on to urge that the moral right to possess herself of Holland cannot be contested by Englishmen, if there be any truth or sincerity in the sort of political doctrine that is preached here—though not so loudly just now, perhaps, as for some years past. The worship of material wealth has become almost a sacred principle; Great Britain was the first to proclaim this worship to all the world; and those who are infected by it must admit that if the resources of Holland—a non-aggressive and stationary country—could be more fully developed by union with a more powerful and energetic State, the world might be a gainer as far as the increase of industrial wealth were concerned. . . . In truth, it would not be difficult to prove that if Prussia should obtain Holland by the free consent of that nation, important national advantages would result to the inhabitants. If they were compelled to be soldiers, they might find compensation in the increased value of labour, in the wider career that would be opened to them, and in the activity which would arise where stagnation is now visible."

Accordingly it becomes necessary to consider what might be the indirect effect on the fortunes of England of such a union as is here contemplated—whether brought about by the free consent of the people, the necessities of an occupation resulting from war, by diplomatic address or "military persuasion." This is a question so important, and so probably belonging to the number of problems to be solved by experience, that it cannot be considered too soon. It must be manifest, to the writer before us urges, that the possession of Holland by such a Power as Germany is, would not only change the relations of England with regard to that Power, but to the whole world. "Is it to be supposed that after such a union our present naval armaments would at all represent that superiority which now so abundantly enables us to regard international questions with that exceptional calmness which gives to the attitude of Great Britain the aspect of indifference to some, and perhaps of feebleness to others?" Such a suggestion is impossible.

It is obvious that the present situation would entirely change if a vast military Power became possessed of the sea-board and resources of Holland. Such a Power would be even a greater cause for anxiety from the fact that it was a rising and still incomplete Power. Prussia as the representative of Holland would obviously stand in a very different position from that which Holland now observes towards this country. . . . A Power of such vast ambitious views as would continually breaking up new ground, would feel the natural consciousness of superior merit and the jealousy of opposition. Under such a contingency as above supposed, our naval superiority—viewed quite independently of the effect of the possible combination of a number of naval Powers under the leadership of one—would be visibly diminished in effective relative force; and if we wished to preserve our preponderating place we should be compelled concurrently to increase our naval armaments.

Our readers will recognize in this forecast, in these reflections and arguments, matter which has been repeatedly laid before them. All such arguments have been met with the reply, "Panic!" the invariable answer to the word "Precaution." And yet every day brings us nearer to a prospect which almost all English politicians, and the most influential and persuasive of journalists, refuse to look upon. To-day we pursue the subject no further, meanwhile, to those who are at any rate disposed to learn what can be said about it by a thoughtful, dispassionate observer, whose arguments betray no tinge of national prejudice and no sign of the merely alarmist temper. We recommend the perusal of this pamphlet. It is sold by Mr. Hatchard.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the discussion in your columns of knotty questions of military law will be considered by you and the bulk of your readers quite the "satisfactory course" which your correspondent Querist thinks it; but if questions are put to me, through you, and by anonymous correspondents, I must either reply in the *Pioneer* or not at all. I make no further apology, therefore, for sending you the following reply to Querist's letter in your issue of the 25th instant. The latter asks, in the first place, why an European Detachment General Court-martial, which is declared to have the same powers as a General Court-martial, cannot award a sentence of death; and a case of murder is instanced as one in point. As the explanations given in my Text-book (see pages 55, 56, 106, and 107) have not satisfied Querist, I will try to put the matter otherwise. A Detachment General Court-martial, for the trial of a military offence, like an ordinary General Court-martial, can only award death (or penal servitude) for offences which are expressly declared, by the Mutiny Act itself, to be so punishable (see Mutiny Act, Section 1, first proviso, and Article 189). A General Court-martial can try *any* military offences, any where (save on board ships of the Navy); and can award death or penal servitude for any of those offences which the Mutiny Act makes liable thereto, the detail of which offences will be found in the 15th and 17th Sections. A Detachment General Court-martial, convened under Section 12 and Article 167, can only try offences against the person or property of inhabitants or residents of the place beyond seas, where the troops are serving; and can only be assembled in places beyond seas where it is impracticable to convene an ordinary General Court-martial. Such a Court can, therefore, try none but the following military offences—namely, those under Articles 58, 66, or 103; or any others (affecting the inhabitants or residents aforesaid) which may fall within Articles 79 and 81, Clauses 6, 7, or 105. None of these offences are made punishable by death or penal servitude in any part of the Mutiny Act; and, therefore, a Detachment General Court-martial, though declared to have "the same powers" as a General Court, cannot award those particular penalties. I am here speaking of European Courts only, and of the *military* offences declared by the Mutiny Act or Articles of War. Cases of murder, or either *civil* offences committed against the inhabitants or residents of a place where troops may be serving, beyond seas, come under a different category altogether; and the reason why Querist has been puzzled is that he has confused civil with military offences. Military law makes special provisions for the trial of such criminal offences by General Courts-martial (see Section 101 Mutiny Act, and Articles 143, 144, and 145); and for cases occurring out of Her Majesty's dominions (other than those specified in Section 101) a special provision is made by Article 145, to the effect that when an ordinary General Court martial is impracticable, a Detachment General Court-martial shall have the same powers. Of course, therefore, a Detachment General Court-martial could, under such circumstances, award death for the civil offence of murder; but the remarks in my book, to which Querist refers, apply only to *military* cases, and to the Courts held for their trial, under Section 12 and Article 167, and it will be seen that when a Detachment General Court sits for the trial of *civil* offences, it is held under warrant, and confirmed by the General Officer who orders it; and is in all respects, save the number of officers, quite a different tribunal from that alluded to by me. I may add that murder, or other offences against English criminal law, affecting people of countries beyond sea, can *never* be tried by a Detachment General Court-martial in any place included in the term "East Indies," whether in or out of British territory; the only military jurisdiction, in such cases is by regular General Court-martial, as provided by the Mutiny Act (see Section 101, and Article 144.) The fact that my book is the first which has noticed the anomaly presented by Military Law in the above point is doubtless explainable by the circumstance that, with the exception of the last edition of Simmons (whose explanation I give at page 55), the works of military writers are anterior in date to the year (1866), when Her Majesty limited her prerogative abroad by the present 189th Article. I am not sure that I quite understand Querist's second difficulty, which he seems to base upon a variance between an Article of War and the Mutiny Act. At any rate, there is no such variance as regards corporal punishment, whether on the line of march or not; for Article 118 corresponds exactly with the 22nd Section of the Mutiny Act—both prohibiting corporal punishment, in time of peace, within the Queen's dominions. In time of war, however, at any place in or out of Her Majesty's dominions, corporal punishment is awardable, and it can also be awarded, irrespectively of the existence of war on any "active service in the field" (which does not always, necessarily, imply a "time of war," or "on board any ship not in Commission." So far as I understand, your correspondent has been puzzled by mis-reading Article 135, which contains no allusion whatever to "the field," and by confusing the Article so mis-read with Article 118. The expression "line of march" occurs in both Articles; but they are no more cognate from that circumstance than are the towns of Macedon and Monmouth similar, because there is a river near each, and "there be salmons in both!" Article 135 merely enlarges the jurisdiction of Regimental or Detachment Courts-martial but expressly limits the powers of sentence to their *ordinary* competence. And, so far as respects offences "on the line of march," corporal punishment is not within the competence of such Courts (or of any Court), unless the march occur during "time of war," or beyond "Her Majesty's dominions," or during "active service in the fields." As regards Army Chaplains in Her Majesty's British Forces, Querist, seems to think that a difficulty exists, or may exist as to the legal amenability of such officials to military law because they are mentioned by name only in the Articles of War, and not in the Mutiny Act itself. I certainly doubt no such difficulty; nor should it ever occur to me that any doubt could arise. Army Chaplains though not named as such, in Section 2 or Article 187, are "Commissioned Officers," and are, therefore, included in that term as used in the Section and Article quoted; and the only reason why they are specially mentioned in Articles 33 and 34 is that those Articles treat of offences which no officer save a Chaplain can commit! As regards the conclusion of your correspondent's letter, I do not feel called upon, and it is not desirable to discuss the question as to whether "Simmons is generally in the right:" but in the crucial instance given by Querist, namely, his view as to the Indian Evidence Act (see pages 331, 332, and note in last edition), your correspondent, right now, by an *ex post facto* alteration of the Mutiny Act, was unquestionably wrong when I published my book; also why was any such alteration of military law considered necessary? (See page 55 and note of my Text-book.) I cannot, of course, discuss this evidence question itself in a newspaper. I merely demur to your correspondent's illustration of my presumed inaccuracy.

FREDERICK MAISEY, COLONEL,
Examiner in Military Law.

THE KATIE KING FRAUD, AND THE DECEPTIONS OF SPIRITUALISM.

(*New York Times.*)

It is a little singular that one of the most elaborate indictments of the genuineness of the "Katie King" manifestations should have appeared simultaneously with a public withdrawal of that indorsement. Many people, probably, will read the exposure of the fraud as made in the Philadelphia papers before they see the remarkable contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Robert Dale Owen. Reading Mr. Owen's article, without any key to the solution of the mystery, one must see that the so-called phenomena were inexplicable, if they did really appear to the spectators as described by the writer. For example Mr. Owen says that he saw the "materialized" spirit of Katie King appear and disappear in various ways. Once it came up through the bottom of the table, slowly and by a gradual ascent, like that of a figure through a trap-door; and we are forced to concede that there was no trap in the floor in which the appearance could have been made. At other times the figure formed in the air, mounting towards the top of the cabinet, and it often melted away into the shadows—very much, we must suppose, as the figure of Galatea is made to dissolve in Mr. Gilbert's beautiful play. Of course, the only explanation of these appearances, except by admitting that they were supernatural, is that they were so skilfully managed that the spectator's imagination supplied a great many details which were really lacking in the performance. And it seems actually to have been true that Mr. Owen not only saw a great many things which the impostors desired him to see, but he saw, or thought he saw, many which his faith made it desirable to be apparent.

The "Katie King" theory does not appear to have been so very wonderful; it is the credulity that made it possible which surprises us. And when one reads the straightforward, candid paper of Mr. Owen, he is amazed at the exquisite simplicity with which this subtle thinker and scholar must have deceived. Hundreds who saw the "Katie King show" went away puzzled; but they were no more puzzled than other men have been by the performances of certain conjurers. The chief difference between the conjurers and the Holmes family is that the former professed to be jugglers, and the latter pretended to call spirits from the vasty deep. If a legerdemain performer professed to "materialize" a bouquet of roses in the air, he might find believers; and if the Holmeses had claimed that their "Katie King" business was only skilful sleight-of-hand, their ingenuity would be less amazing than it is, because, as it is, they have been able to enlist in their service a large element of human credulity.

It now turns out that "Katie King" was personated by a young woman who thought she had no honest way of earning a living. The cabinet from which her appearances were made communicated with a back room by means of an artful contrivance covering the door into that room against which the cabinet was placed. A boarded up window in the rear of the cabinet also afforded a place of retreat in certain cases. The exhibitions and apparitions were managed by the skilful use of a black cloth. The cabinet was painted black inside; no light penetrated it; the room was dimly lighted, and the "spirit," by retreating into the gloom out of its cloud, gradually enveloping itself in a black cloth, uncovering itself, or mounting a black covered stool, produced all the effects of dissolution, reappearance, and levitation which so deluded the spectators. A partial obscurity favoured the deception and an imaginative faith supplied all deficiencies. For example, Mr. Owen firmly believed that he saw the spirit of "Katie King" emerge from the floor of the cabinet. The young woman who personated the materialized spirit on that occasion, explains that she rose up from behind a black cloth while in a crouching position on the floor. Obviously she did not even come up through a trap, but Mr. Owen thought she came up as if through the floor. It is interesting to see how a faith in the supernatural agency assists the physical senses. Mr. Owen began by conceding that this could not be the work of human agency; he satisfied himself that a human being could not be introduced into that cabinet; therefore no part of the unbounded performances was too gross to convince him that the whole thing was a fraud. Egyptian priests managed their followers on precisely the same principle.

One amazing feature of this whole business is that so many people who find the fundamental principles of the Christian religion too much for them, accept the jugglerie of "spiritists" without any difficulty. It is an interesting problem in psychology—this desperate rejection of the doctrines of a revealed religion, and glad embracing of a form of delusion that has been often exposed, and which seems to require a gigantic faith to receive. It is not enough to say that men who have cut themselves adrift from the faith of the Christian religion have no other resource but to become deluded. Why should they be given over to a strange enchantment? It almost surpasses belief that several gentlemen of education and culture should actually permit a young woman to delude them into the admission that she, with her moist, warm hand, pulse beating seventy two a minute, and other human characteristics—was a visitant from the world of spirits. Yet she not only inspired this belief in these men, but forced them to believe that flowers, jewellery, and other substantial gifts from earthly stores, were "spiritualized," and taken away by the spirit into its place of habitation, whether in viewless air or far-off spaces of the universe. The world cannot lack victims for any imposture so long as ignorance and superstition exist; and even the keenest human intelligence seems sometimes to fail to be proof against a cunning fraud.

(*New York Herald*, Dec. 22.)

Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Childs confess, with a readiness and candour which is very grateful and gratifying, that what they accepted on the evidence of their senses, as well as their judgment, is a piece of cruel but well-conceived and well-managed deception. Even great men are influenced by a glamour. When Katie King put her spirit hand within the fleshly hand of Dr. Childs, if his molecular forces had tightened his grasp he could have settled the materialization theory at once. But, firmly believing that he was holding the hand of an angel, how could he be so discourteous as to doubt or detain her? He is left to the mortification of knowing that the tinsel dresses of his angel were made by a Philadelphia milliner, and that the seraph herself boarde in the second story back of a brick house on a side street. What a fall was their sky countrymen! the envious cases who pursued the damsel who took in sewing during the daytime, and whispered to believers in the night season, made an awful rent in the garment of spiritualistic faith.

It is said, further, that spiritualism (we spell it with a small e because it is in disgrace just now) has been of immense benefit to a large class of the community, consoling them in their sorrows and assuring them of their immortality, and that, therefore, it ought to be encouraged. This is partly true and partly false. No man can long receive benefit from a deceit and a lie, in whatever guise it comes. A lie always weakens the mind; while a truth, however unpalatable it may be, invariably enlightens it. The immediate work of spiritualism may be to confirm and increase faith, but in the end it is sure to take away not only what it gave, but everything else also.

It is not a little curious that the spirits have never been able to make a communication of any public benefit. Why, for instance, can they not discover the hiding place of Charley Ross? A broken-hearted family are looking through their tears for the lost child. The spirits know where he is, and if they had a mind to tell, he could be found in twenty four hours. Now these spirits can rattle their senseless knocking all over a table, they can take the table itself into the air and hold it there, they can write on a slate which is deftly held in the right position, but they cannot tell a word about Charley Ross. The conditions are not right, you know; the magnetism is weak, and all that sort of thing. This is the weakest whip syllabub that ever passed current for common sense. An educated and thoughtful community ought not to require any process of law to rid themselves of such cheats; and enlightened public opinion should trample them beneath the feet of its contempt and scorn. We hope that the full *exposé* which has been made of the jugglers of New York and the tricksters of Philadelphia will serve to keep the tables in their place and to silence the knocks for a time at least.

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